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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1895.

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Notes.

THE NELSON RELICS.

On a recent visit to Madame Tussaud's exhibition I found myself among a crowd of persons gazing at that memorable scene in the cockpit of the Victory, described in the catalogue as "The Death of Nelson." It is certainly a realistic group, sufficient to enlighten the most untutored mind. While standing there contemplating the tragic scene before me, I heard a woman say to her companion, "Who is Nelson?" The man, startled for a moment, pulled himself together, and with creditable promptitude replied, "Nelson! Oh! he was the captain of a man-of-war." No one laughed. It was a very natural answer, and it seemed to satisfy the company, which moved onwards to inspect the Polish giant, who, ever since I was a boy, has been poising Tom Thumb on the palm of his hand. How surprised that well-dressed mechanic must have been to discover in his morning paper on July 13 that the Government of England had paid no less than 2,500*l.* to Lord Bridport for the medals and orders worn by that "captain of a man-of-war" on the fatal morning of Trafalgar! He will probably have thought that the taxpayer's money was being sadly wasted; and when he saw a report in the newspapers, on July 15, that an unsophisticated Englishman had paid 2,550 guineas for a whole-length portrait (by Hoppner) of that same "captain of a man-of-war," he will have thought that "there is a sight of money about somewhere."

The medals and orders that have thus become the property of the nation are:—

1. The service gold medal of the victory of St. Vincent.
2. The service gold medal of the victory of the Nile.
3. The jewel of the Order of the Bath.
4. The jewel of the Sardinian Order of San Joachim.
5. The Grand Cross of the Order of San Joachim
6. The jewel of the Neapolitan Order of San Ferdinando.
7. The Grand Cross of the Order of San Ferdinando.
8. The gold star of the Turkish Order of the Crescent.

9, 10. Two badges of the Turkish Order of the Crescent.

And, lastly, the gold medal struck to commemorate the victory of Trafalgar, which was presented to Nelson's family after that hero's death.

Private individuals have acquired for 1,250*l.* the precious stones removed from the sword of honour presented to Lord Nelson by the King of Naples. An aigrette of rose diamonds, presented to Lord Nelson by the Sultan of Turkey after the Battle of the Nile, was bought for 710*l.* The gold sword hilt, presented by the captains of the fleet, formed as a terminal figure of a crocodile, enamelled with an allegorical group of Britannia and Africa and the arms of Lord Nelson, was purchased for 1,080*l.* The inscription upon it runs thus:—

"The Captains of the Squadron under the orders of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B., desirous of testifying the high sense they entertain of his prompt decision and intrepid conduct in the attack of the French Fleet in Bequir Road of the Nile, the 1st of August, 1798, request his acceptance of a sword, and as a further proof of their esteem and regard hope that he will permit his portrait to be taken and hung up in the Egyptian Club now established in commemoration of that glorious day. Dated on board His Majesty's ship 'Orion,' on this 3d of August, 1798."

I am glad to note that a valued correspondent of 'N. & Q.,' Sir William Fraser, has acquired the brooch which formed the fastening to the "cloak of honour" presented to Nelson by the Sultan of Turkey. Believing that the sale of these relics is interesting to the nation, I venture to draw attention to that fact, thus enabling the historian of the future easily to discover when the dispersal actually took place. These and many other valuable relics, lately the property of Viscount Bridport, came under the hammer at Christie's on Friday, July 12, 1895, within three months of ninety years after Nelson's death.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

33, Tedworth Square, Chelsea.

LADY KATHERINE GREY.

(*Concluded from p.* 3.)

Lady Katherine spent the last fourteen weeks of her captivity and her life at Cockfield Hall, Yoxford. What was the precise nature of the malady that wasted her cannot now be determined; the action of mental trouble and "hope deferred" on the bodily structure is subtle and mysterious; yet when in her letter (8th S. vii. 343) the poor lady expressed the effect as the "torment and wasting" of her frame, we readily understood her. Fourteen weeks of mournful autumn and cheerless winter at Yoxford sufficed to bring her life to its close; nor did the beauty of her place of sojourn, veiled during these sad weeks, bring to her hope or solace. Three times had Sir Owen Hopton sent to London for the physician; but of what avail could be medical treatment in this case? On Jan. 11, however, Sir Owen, in the letter now to be given, representing that Katherine's state had become worse since the departure of Dr. Symondes, prays that he may again be sent.

Jan. 11, 1568. Sir Owen Hopton to Sir William Cecil* :—

My duty most humbly remembered, These are to advertise your honour that the Lady Katerine hath been much more sick sithens Doctor Symondes going from here than she was before. And she is now come to such weakness that she hath kept her bed these three days, being not able to rise, and taketh little sustenance, and the worst is she standeth in fear of herself (never to escape this sickness). Now forasmuch as I am commanded by the queen her majesty's letters that as occasion shall rise wherein needful is to know her grace's pleasure I should thereof advertise some of her privy council, which this present giveth me boldness to write, beseeching you to advertise the queen's majesty that it may stand with her highness' pleasure to permit Doctor Symondes to come again, he then shall show his coming, and God shall do the cure. I think it my duty to acquaint you with her sickness, and then I remain in willing readiness to do all that I am commanded by the prince, as knoweth God, who send you long honourable life. Written the 11th of January, A° 1567.

Yours whom you may command
OWEN HOPTON.

To the Right Honourable Sr. Willm. Cecill, Chief Secretary to the Queen's Highness.

[Endorsed] 11 Januar. 1567. Sr. Owen Hopton to my mr.

Within a fortnight from the dispatch of this letter Lady Katherine breathed her last. "The manner of her departing," a very touching narrative, apparently written at the time, and probably by a witness of the scene, I have already partially quoted (8th S. vii. 122). It is well worth reading as printed in full by Sir H. Ellis in his 'Original Letters,' for it gives us, better than anything else, a knowledge of the poor lady, whom, whatever may have been her sins here repented, we can appreciate as a woman of noble and gentle nature.

* 'State Papers, Dom.,' Eliz., vol. xlvi. f. 1.

It now only remains for me to give Sir Owen Hopton's notification of Lady Katherine's decease, and the accounts he rendered of expenses, including those of the funeral at Yoxford.

Jan. 27, 1568. Memorandum by Sir Owen Hopton of having received Lady Katherine into his custody, and of her death* :—

M. that the 20th day of October in the 9th year of the reign of our sovereign lady Queen Elizabeth, Sr. Owyn Hopton, Knight, took into his custody the lady Katheryn. which dyed the 27th day of January in the tenth year of our said sovereign lady the queen, so she remained with him fourteen weeks.

[Endorsed] Sr Owen Hopton for ye diet of ye Lady Catheryn.

Account rendered by Sir Owen Hopton for expenses of Lady Katherine's journey to Cockfield Hall, of her board there and that of her servants, and of her funeral† :—

The charges of the receipt of the Lady Katherine, and for the board of her and her ordinary servants by the space of 14 weeks, and for other charges sithens her being in the custody of Sr Owen Hopton, Knight, as followeth, whereof the said Sr Owen asketh allowance.

Imprimis expended at Ipswich upon the receipt of the Lady Katherine for one supper and one dinner, fire, lodging and horsemeat there, 7^s 15^d.

Itm' for one bait at Snape when the said Lady Katherine came from Ipswich to Cockfield ("Cokfild"), 20^d.

Itm' for the hire of a cart for the carriage of the stuff and apparel of the same Lady Katherine from Ipswich to Cockfield, 20^d.

Itm' given in reward for the coach, 10^d.

Itm' for the diet of the Lady Katherine and the board of her ordinary servants, by the time and space of 14 weeks at 5^li the week, 70^li.

Itm' for the board of the Lady Katherine's ordinary servants sithens her departure, by the time of 3 weeks and 3 days at 33^s 4^d the week, 6^li.

Itm' for sending to London 3 times while the Lady Katherine was sick, 3^li.

Itm' [mourners' expenses, in account following].

Itm' paid to one Mr Hannse, s'geon, for cering and coffering of the Lady Katherine, 6^li [repeated in two items of account following].

Itm' paid to the singing men at the same funeral, 20^s.

Itm' paid for the watchers of the Lady Katherine, 40^s.

Itm' for the charge of Doctor Simondes and his man & his horse at Cockfield twice [blank].

Itm' for my own charge two times coming to London [blank]. [Sum wanting.]

[Endorsed] The charges of the Lady Catherin and of her servants until her funeral, at Sir Owen Hopton's.

Funeral expenses :—

The charges of the diet and other things at the funeral of the Lady Katherine.‡

Imprimis for 4 meals & 2 nights lodging of all the mourners being to the number of 77, for their horsemeat during that time, 40^li. Besides a great number of comers to see the solemnity of that burial.

Itm' for one Mr Hannse S'geon for the cering of the corpse of the Lady Katherine, 3^li.

Itm' for spice, flax, rosin, wax, & the coffin making & for the serge clothes, 3^li. Sm. 46^li.

* 'State Papers, Dom.,' Eliz., vol. xlvi. f. 12.
† *Ibid.*, vol. xlvi. f. 48.
‡ *Ibid.*, vol. xlvi. f. 49.

Heralds' charges and additional expenses*:—

Received of Sr Owen Hopton as followeth.

For the liveries of one herald, 5 yards at 16s the yard, 4li.

For 2 pursuivants at arms for their liveries 9 yards at 13s 4d, 6li.

For 4 servants to attend upon the herald and pursuivants, every one a yard di. 6 yards at 8s the yard, 48s.

For the herald's fee, 3li 6s 8d, & for his transportation hither and back again at 6d a mile, 3li 7s.

For the two pursuivants' fees, 4li, and for the transportation of them thither and back at 4d a mile either of them, 4li 9s 4d. In all, 27li 11s.

For Mr Garter's fee, 10li.

To the painter, first for a great banner of arms, 50s.

For 4 bannerolls at 30s the piece, 6li.

For 6 dozen of pencils furnished at 12s the dozen, 3li 12s.

For 6 great scutcheons on paste paper, 3li.

For 2 dozen of scutcheons on buckram, 48s.

For one dozen of small scutcheons for the valence, 20s.

For 2 dozen of scutcheons of paper in metal for garnishing of the house and the church, and 6 dozen of paper scutcheons in colours, 6li 8s.

For 5 staves & 5 braces of iron for the banner and bannerolls, 20s. In all, 25li 18s.

Sm received by the officers of arms, [and] the painter as above particularly appeareth, 63li 9s. [27li 11s and 10li and 25li 18s=63li 9s.]

By me, Hugh Cotgrave, als. Richmond Herald,
By me, John Hart, Chester Herald.

Itm' for the frame of the hearse and for the making of the rails, 6li 13s 4d.

Itm' paid to the tailors for working of the cloth & other things upon the hearse, 20s.

Itm' given in alms to the poor people, 4li 17s 8d.

Sm 12li 11s [and 63li 9s above=] Sm Total 76li.

Received by me Sr Owen Hopton, Knight, by warrant out of the exchequer, 76li.

[Endorsed] Febr 1567. The fees paid by Sr. Owen Hopton to ye heralds at ye funerals of ye Lady Catheryn.

The Queen to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer. Warrant dated Feb. 6, 1568, for payment of 76*l.* to Sir Owen Hopton†:—

Elizabeth, etc., to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of our exchequer greeting.

Whereas we have given order to Sr Owen Hopton, Knight, to take the care of the interment and burial of our cousin the Lady Katheryne lately deceased, daughter of our entirely beloved cousin the Lady Frances Duchess of Suffolk, Our will and pleasure is that of our treasure in the receipt of our said exchequer you shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the said Sr Owen Hopton, to be by him employed and paid for the fees of officers of arms, banners, scutcheons, hearse, and other things abouts the said burial, the sum of threescore sixteen pounds, And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Given under our privy seal at our palace of Westmr. the sixth of February in the tenth year of our reign.

Same to same. Warrant dated March 10, 1568, for payment of 140*l.* to Sir Owen Hopton†:—

Elizabeth, etc., to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of our exchequer greeting.

We will and command you out of our treasure within the receipt of our said exchequer to pay or cause to be paid to Sr Owen Hopton, Knight, as well for the board of our cousin the Lady Katheryne lately deceased and of her servants whiles she was in his keeping by our order, and for charges for her coming thither, as also for money laid out by him for household charges during her sickness and belonging thereunto, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds. And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under our privy seal at our palace of Westmr. the tenth day of March in the tenth year of our reign.

[Endorsed] Sr Owen Hopton, Knight, for the funerals and other charges of the Lady Katheryne one of the daughters of the Lady Frances late Duchess of Suffolk.

W. L. Rutton.

27, Elgin Avenue, Westbourne Park, W.

* 'State Papers, Dom.,' Eliz., vol. xlvi. f. 24.
† *Ibid.*, vol. xlvi. f. 23.

Local Anecdotes in General Literature.—Every one who reads much comes occasionally across anecdotes dealing with local events or places which, nevertheless, the local historian may miss, as he is only likely by accident to light on them. I would suggest that any one happening on any such in his reading should label it with its place-name and send a copy to 'N. & Q.,' where the local antiquary is sure to see it. I send two, as an illustration of my meaning.

1. Dover:—from Capt. Venn's 'Military Observations,' 1672, 'A Military discourse Whether it be better for England to give an Invader present Battle or to temporize and defer the same,' (p. 201, at end of 'Military Observations for the Exercise of Foot'):—

"Where can it be remembered that a strong Enemy proffering to land, hath been prevented by the Frontier forces? I think few or none who be avouched unless the president of the Priest of St. Margaret's, near Dover, shall be admitted for one, of whom the old Fletchers retain a Memorial in honour of their Bowes; who is said with his Bow and Sheaf of Arrows to have kept down the French men* that offered to land in a narrow passage up the Clift near Dover, where they found a gate fast barred and lockt to stop the same, And he standing over them on the top of the Clift, played a tall Bowman's part, when as in these days the French had not any shot but some few Cross-bowes, that could not deliver an Arrow half-way up the Clift to him, and so it was given out that he kept them down till the Country was come down to the sea-side to repel them back to their Boats; or rather I suppose (myself knowing the place) when they saw the gate was so fast they could not suddenly break it open, they returned before their coming. But yet I must confess the Bow bare the Bell, before the Divel (I suppose) sent the musquet, &c., out of Hell."

2. Warwick:—from James Cooke's 'Mellificium Chirurgiæ or the Marrow of Chirurgery,' &c., fourth edition, 1685, pt. i. sec. iv. chap. viii. p. 129:—

"The Scots under Lesly in their March from Hereford to Newark, past through Warwick; there being Guards set at several places to prevent disorders. A Scots Trooper quarrelling with one of the Guards, the said Captain and his Man† passing by, the man intreated him to be quiet, for they did but discharge their duty. The Scot immediately leaving them, with his Tuck ran

* Who came for fresh water, as was supposed.
† "Moses Lander, servant to Captain Matthew Bridges."

him in at the left side, which passed between the ribs into Mucronata; the Man finding himself wounded set spurs to his Horse, and rid from St. John's Brook to the Castle, the best part of half a quarter of a Mile: as he came riding up I with others standing at the outmost Gate of the Castle, seeing him make such haste with a wan Countenance (that always had been Ruddy) and the Horse side bloody, scarce my thoughts of his wounding being perfected, before he came near me by twenty yards, he fell from his Horse. I with another ran and carried him within the Gate, laying him on a Form without, at the Porter's Lodg upon his Back, by which time an universal coldness had seized him; his Pulse was gone and so to all appearance past recovery. I used Frictions till a handful of Salt came, which I sent for; with which rubbing his lips for a quarter of an hour, his colour came and he began to look up. Being after carried into the Castle, I prescribed this: R. Aq. Borag. Bugloss. Julap. Norimberg an. ℥ j. aq. Cinnamomi ʒ vj. Confect. Alker. ʒ j. syr. Caryophil. ℥ j. M. Having taken six or eight spoonfuls at several times he seemed to revive more, and his pulse got up a little. About two hours after, coming to him with my Wife, speaking something to him to prepare for Heaven, he understanding called out for all or most part of that night, Heaven, Heaven. The next Morning finding him in a Fever, after I had dressed his wound which was very small, I opened a Vein. Towards the Afternoon he spoke pretty plain and knew me. This day I was sent to by the Commissioners to know the state of the Man: that so General Leven with a Council of War might try him. I returned Answer, that I conceived he was wounded into Mucronata, and that he could not long continue. The next morning finding the Fever again increased, I repeated V.S. as also the next morning, after that, yet in the Afternoon he died. The next day I opened him, there being present his Captain, Mr. Trap Minister, and several Officers and Soldiers. I found the Tuck had passed through the Diaphragm into the point of the Heart, almost to the right Ventricle, and the Stomach drawn up above the Midriff. He was a Congregational Member, meeting then in Warwick Castle. He made a very sweet and comfortable end."

W. Sykes, F.S.A.

Gosport.

John Flamsteed (1646-1719), first Astronomer Royal.—His marriage is thus recorded in the parish register of St. Lawrence Jewry, London:

"John flamsted of G[r]eenwich and Margarett Lock of S[t] Andrews Holborne were Marryed the 23th of Oct. [16]92 by D[r] Mapletoft."

Daniel Hipwell.

"Only."—It seems extremely difficult to give the adverb "only" the place in a sentence which accurate syntax would appear to demand. Whatever its special function should be, the word displays a strong predilection for the company of the main verb in a statement, the result on a strict analysis being curiously different from that manifestly aimed at. Both in speech and writing this particle is prone to disport itself as an interloper given to mischievous and amusing pranks. There are probably not many speakers who would adopt the form used by Lucilius ('Julius Cæsar,' V. iv. 12), and say, "Only I yield to die"; but sufficiently ready favour would be accorded the arrangement, "I only yield to die." A noted orator, at an ancient Scottish university a quarter of a century ago, used to introduce some of his most telling passages with the inevitable formula, "I merely mean to say this," his "merely" being, of course, simply a variant on the pushing and persistent "only." Literary examples offer themselves daily. For the sake of illustration let us take a number of a specially well-written periodical, and see whether the peculiarity does not assert itself in the work of very different writers and in a great variety of circumstances.

In the *Saturday Review* of May 25 the writer of the summaries, p. 682, says in two successive paragraphs: (1) "The Lower House is apt *only* to consider questions of practical expediency," and (2) "A company of 150 men can *only* muster forty fit for service." Two paragraphs later, presumably the same writer says, "The magnitude of the sum can *only* be fully realized when it is understood," &c. The writer of an article on 'Chitral and the Forward Policy'—a vigorous and enlightened contribution towards the settlement of a difficult question—writes at one point that "the desert can *only* be crossed on the two or three lines," at another that "an advance could *only* be made in small bodies," and at another that "the Dura Pass.....is *only* open for 100 days in the year." Mr. Arthur A. Baumann, in a signed paper on Mr. T. H. S. Escott's biography of Lord Randolph Churchill, considers that Lord Randolph's friends "will hardly thank Mr. Escott for so often reminding the public of advantages of birth, which *only* serve to obscure the natural force and genius of the man." There are two examples in an article on 'Architecture at the Academy': (1) "a building *only* remains a building," and (2) "a vulgarity and pretentiousness which is *only* equalled in English art by," &c. Writing on 'Richter *v.* Mottl,' J. F. R. says of Mottl, "As he *only* likes what is Wagnerian in Beethoven, he converts," &c. There may be other examples in the number, but these are sufficient to show how persistently the particle "only" gets a position to which it is not entitled, and how its dominating presence is readily descried even in specimens of the best modern prose.

Thomas Bayne.

Helensburgh, N.B.

An Unpublished Letter of Tennyson.—In "Les Nouvelles de l'Intermédiaire" for June 30 the following finds a conspicuous position, and is equally (or rather more) deserving of similar honour in 'N. & Q.' It is not said whether the letter is a translation or not. I should think, from internal evidence, that it stands as the late Laureate penned it, and is undated.

Une Lettre inédite d'Alfred Tennyson.

A Hippolyte Lucas.

Cher Monsieur,—Ce m'est véritablement une douce chose que d'avoir trouvé une âme poétique qui puisse

fraterniser avec la mienne de l'autre côté de la grande mer. Les poëtes, comme vous le dites fort bien, sont ou plutôt devraient être reliés ensemble par une chaîne électrique, car ils ne doivent pas parler seulement pour leurs compatriotes. J'a lu vos vers plusieurs fois, et ils m'ont causé plus de plaisir à chaque nouvelle lecture. Je suis particulièrement flatté de leur ressemblance avec mon propre poëme.

Si jamais je fais un voyage en Bretagne, j'aurai l'honneur et le plaisir de vous faire une visite. Votre province est riche en légendes poétiques de toute espèce, et par cela même particulièrement chère aux Anglais. J'espère la voir un jour, et vous en même temps.

En attendant, croyez-moi, cher monsieur, votre tout dévoué, ALFRED TENNYSON.

(Collection L. Lucas.)

It would be interesting to know to which "propre poème" the poet referred. J. B. S.

Manchester.

HENRY MOSSOP.—According to the excellent memoir of this popular actor in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' some doubt exists as to the exact date of his decease. It is there said that "he died in the Strand, Nov. 18, 1773, or, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, on Dec. 27, 1774, at Chelsea." It is certain that the latter date is the correct one. Faulkner, in his 'Historical Description of Chelsea,' ii. 136, informs us that

"he died in great poverty and distress at his lodgings in Chelsea, December, 1774, aged forty-three. His brothers of the buskin, who during his lifetime had refused him any assistance, were anxious, after his death, to pay due respect to his name; for Mossop was unquestionably one of the first actors of his time. His remains were followed by all the theatrical corps at that time in London; and the funeral was conducted to Chelsea Church with great magnificence and pomp."

The entry in the register shows that he was buried on Jan. 1, 1775. If the statement as to his age be correct, the date of his birth may be pretty safely assigned to the year 1731.

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

'LA GRIPPE.'—I do not remember having seen the following mentioned, and have, therefore, noted it for any future bibliography of the subject:

"La Grippe, Comedie épisodique en prose et en un acte;.....par M. ***. A Paris, chez J. F. Bastien (Rue du Petit-Lion, Fauxbourg St. Germain). 1776, in-8vo. 1 livre, 4 sols."

H. H. S.

[See 7th S. xi. 265; xii. 465; 8th S. i. 30, 132. The comedy H. H. S. mentions has, we find, been variously attributed to Fr. Nau and Pierre Jean Baptiste Nougaret.]

"BATTLETWIG": "LANDLADY": "BOGGART."—In the review of *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* (8th S. vii. 500) reference is made to the folk-name of the earwig, "battletwig." I heard this for the first time when on a visit to Cleethorpes in 1884. Until then the only name by which I had heard it called, excepting its proper name was "twinge." also heard another folk-name for the ladybird or cowlady, which I have never heard since, viz., "landlady." My landlady, who was the person from whose lips both these new words fell, was naturally curious to know why the latter name was, in my opinion, such a suitable one for the ladybird, and I am afraid I incurred her lifelong displeasure by replying "because they live on their lodgers." The word "boggart" is not an uncommon name in some parts of the south-west riding of Yorkshire. At the village of Ardsley, near Barnsley, there is a house known to old residents as "the little boggard house," for that is the way in which they pronounce "boggart." As to the origin of its name, however, I have no notes as yet.

E. G. B.

["Boggart" in Yorkshire signifies ghost, goblin. Is it a corruption of "barghest," for which see 'N. E. D.'? See also "Boggard" in 'N. E. D.']

"EFFRONTERY."—According to the 'New English Dictionary' there is some difficulty as to the original sense of the O.Fr. *esfronter*. It seems worth while to suggest that it has been confused with O.F. *afronter*. At any rate, I find in the supplement to Godefroy the entry: "*Afronterie*, s.f. bravade insolente, effronterie"; and it is remarkable that all the three quotations which Godefroy cites spell the word *affronterie* with double *f*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

STATUES.—I have discovered one of Alfred the Great—the only one in London, I believe—in Trinity Square, Southwark. It looks utterly woe-begone in the midst of a wilderness of grass, where used to be a nice shrubbery in my younger days.

Is it not disgraceful to us as a nation that there is no memorial to the heroic General Wolfe at Greenwich Church, where he was buried? Surely it is time something was done.

G. A. BROWNE.

Montcalm, Dagmar Road, Camberwell.

WELSH PLACE-NAMES. (See 8th S. vii. 421, 515.)—The following, which I have had amongst my newspaper cuttings for many years, and which I fancy I cut out of a Carlisle paper, will, I think, amuse even your Welsh readers:—

"The revising barristers for the county of Anglesey last week announced that they would visit Beaumaris for the purpose of revising the lists for the parishes of Llanddanielfab, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Llanfairycwmma, Llanfitrangellmsilwy, and Llanfitrangelesaifiog. We hope they did their duty thoroughly, and made no mistake in names."

I find the second of these names, spelt exactly as I have written it, in the 'Post Office Guide.' I fancy, but I am not sure, that the *tr* in the last two should be *h*. JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

"DENTING": "RINGER."—Some coal-mining terms are curious. Frequently in coal mines it is

necessary to take up portions of the floor of the roads on which the miners and pit-ponies travel, because, as some of the men have it, "the road rises with the pressure." This road taking up is called "denting," which means that the "hills an' holes" of the road are made level with pick and spade.

When portions of the roof of the roads hang loosely, to the danger of life and limb, the masses of stone have to be fetched down before the roads may be again used. This is done by means of a "ringer"—a long bar of steel—a crowbar, in fact—and the work is called "ringering"—getting down the roof. When the stones have been thus prised down, the workmen say "it 's ringered down." The steel bar is called a "ringer" because of the ringing which steel makes with every blow struck.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

MISTAKES IN BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—There are two curious errors in Watt's 'Bibl. Brit.' respecting two of Madame D'Arblay's novels. The list of her works contains 'Evalina [*sic*]; or, a Young Lady's Entrance into the World,' 1777; and 'The Wanderer; or, Female Difficulties,' 1814. But 'Evelina' is also included among the writings of Caroline Burney, and 'The Wanderer' among those of Sarah Harriet Burney. The works of the two latter are unrecorded in Lowndes's work. Sarah Harriet Burney was a step-sister of Madame D'Arblay; but who was Caroline Burney? She published 'Seraphina; or, a Winter in Town,' in 1809. Her name does not appear in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

"FRIGHTENED OF."—One does not expect a slip in English from Mr. Ruskin. In the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*, p. 743, a letter of his contains the sentence, "Photos both quite safe, but I'm rather frightened *of* my Queen."

R. M. SPENCE.

AUDREY AND AWDRY.—Are the two names in the title necessarily identical? The latter we know, on Prof. Skeat's indisputable authority, is a corruption of Etheldrida, brought about by the withering away of the head and tail of the word, and the passing of *el* into *au* in the body of it.*

Littré lays it down that *au*, *ou*, *u*, *on* represent *al* and *el*. If Audrey—name so fancied by Shakespere that he uses it not fewer than thirteen times in one play alone (as if he had Audrey on the brain when he wrote 'As You Like It')—is the same name, we can well understand how Etheldrida, in its slow course of decay and evolution into Awdry, may have continually gravitated towards, and ultimately become identical in sound with, and merged into, Audrey.

This latter may possibly be of Norman origin, as was suggested to me by reading of the *jument* Andrée running for, and I believe winning—if not she, it was her companion *jument* who won—the Grand Prix de Paris on the last occasion.*

We have a precedent for the Fr. *an* becoming Eng. *au* in the word *braule* (now *brawl*), a limb-shaking sort of dance, which all agree is derived from *branle* or *branle*. So *dawdle* evidently comes from *dandle*, which Prof. Skeat says is "made by the help of the suffix *le* from an old Low German base *dand* or *dant*, signifying to trifle, play, delay, loiter."

Again, *am*—nearly the same thing as *an* passing into *au*—is seen in the word *bauble*, derived from *bambola*, a doll made by children out of rags and other loose material. Also Maurice (Μαυρίκιος) is doubtless connected with Manrico, Manrique.† Finally, the name Chautemps, which has so frequently turned up of late in the newspapers, may probably be derived from Chantemps or Chantetemps (=Precentor).

If, then, the change of Andrée into Audrey can be maintained, the latter will be the feminine, or, so to say, own sister to Andrew, which name curiously enough occurs no fewer than fifteen times in 'Twelfth Night,' the next comedy but one produced by Shakespere after 'As You Like It.'

The interchanges of *al* and *an* with *au* have led me to notice an interesting cyclic connexion between the triad of sounds *au*, *al*, *an*, viewed with regard to their several modes of production by the organs of speech. To understand this, begin with placing the tongue (the clapper of the bell) at the junction of the gum and upper set of teeth so as to give rise to the sound *al;* on pushing it forward to the junction of the two rows of teeth the sound *au*, but if it be moved in the opposite direction until it reaches the outer periphery of the upper gum, *an* will result. On moving the tongue still further to the rear, until its point touches the vertex of the roof of the mouth, the sound *au* will reappear; and pushing or curling it backwards in

* By a further corruption Saint Awdry becomes the adjective "tawdry," the legitimate deduction of which from St. Etheldrida fairly beats the record.

* It was noticed in the *Débats* on the morning of the race that seven years before, in 1888, and seven years before that again, a *jument* had won the race, so that a sort of septennial period was thought to have been discovered, and was regarded as of happy augury to the chances to win of the two *juments* (against whom enormous odds had been laid) who were to run that afternoon—a prognostication justified by the event. Bookmakers, therefore—if any there be who read 'N. & Q.'—may take the hint in placing their money on the Grand Prix for the year of grace 1902.

† As *an* becomes *au*, so, and for similar physical reasons, it is liable to change into *aun*, as in the familiar instances of Roman into Romaunt, Kanhpur into Caunpur, John of Gand and Mandati dies into John of Gaunt and Maundy Thursday.

two successive jerks as far as it will go, a higher *al* and a higher *an* (the latter not without some effort) will be produced. Thus it will be seen that, genetically considered, *au*, *al*, *an*, *au*, form a cycle extensible into the second period (or, speaking more or less figuratively, octave), so that we have the completed scale *au*, *al*, *an*, *au*, *al*, *an*, beyond which on the verge of the third octave it is not possible to proceed. J. J. S.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"DISGHIBELLINE."—In the 'Rehearsal Transprosed' of Andrew Marvel (1672), pt. i. p. 299, it is written, "In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license, the better to dis-Ghibeline themselves from the Puritans. Does *dis-Ghibeline* here mean to separate from Ghibellinism; or to separate as a Ghibelline from a Guelf? Is there any historical allusion beyond what appears on the surface to the strong antagonism between Guelfs and Ghibellines? J. A. H. MURRAY.

THE "Memoirs and Adventures of the Marquis de Bretagne and Duc d'Harcourt.....To which is added The History of the Chevalier de Grieu and Moll Lescaut, an extravagant Love adventure. Translated from the original French by Mr. Erskine. 3 vols. 12mo., Lond., 1743."—Is this translation, of which I have not previously heard, of L'Abbé Prévost's famous tale known? Who is Mr. Erskine? H. T.

"PLANTAIN," IN THE SENSE OF A BANANA.—This is certainly by usage an English word, though it is not thus employed in Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary.' Could any one enlighten me as to the history of this word? I take it to be from the Spanish *platano* or *plantano* (banana), and infer that it has by assimilation taken the shape of a very old English plant-name. It would seem that the Spaniards have obtained *platano* from the Carib and Galibi words for banana, viz., "balatanna" and "palatana," by the process followed by the Australian colonists when they converted a native word for the casuarina trees into "she-oak"; and that we can thus explain how *platano* comes in Spanish to signify both the plane-tree and the banana. Spanish lexicographers seem as much irritated at having to employ the ancient name of the plane-tree to designate the banana as an educated Englishman must be when he sees a casuarina tree and hears it called an oak.

H. B. GUPPY, M.B.

[The 'Century Dictionary' gives it as from the same source as *planta*, the sole of the foot and a sucker.]

PORTRAIT OF WARREN HASTINGS.—Is it known in what collection the fine portrait of Hastings by Sir Joshua Reynolds is preserved? There is a large engraving of it, three-quarters length, in the possession of a friend of mine, though a copy is not to be found in the Hope Collection, in the Bodleian, at Oxford. Underneath the engraving is inscribed, "Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Engraved by Thomas Watson. London, March 20th, 1777. Warren Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal, &c." It represents a handsome man, in the prime of life, and at that date Warren Hastings was forty-five years of age.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

GIGANTIC BONES.—In the porch of Mallwyd Church, Montgomeryshire, are hung certain gigantic bones, which never seem to have been properly described. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to inform me what these bones are, where they were found, and when placed in their present situation.

ARTHUR W. THOMAS, M.D.

OIL OF EGGS.—In an old cookery book that I have, oil of the yolks of hard eggs is described as of immense value in allaying pains and for relieving burns, also as good for many other things. Is this one of the innumerable lies consigned to the *mala fides* of black printer's ink; or is it one of the facts that our wisdomite world, in full chase of science, has let slip? In consequence, the heap of knowledge lost, compared with that retained, is as Chimborazo to Snowdon.

C. A. WARD.

Charlecot, Walthamstow.

GOWER, THE POET.—He lies buried, as all know, in St. Saviour's, Southwark. As Poet Laureate, his recumbent figure has round the brow a fillet of roses. The spaces between the roses seem to be occupied with an inscription, which no one has yet deciphered. Two of the quaint carved wooden bosses, now lying on the floor of the new nave, also bear inscriptions. If some expert in these matters amongst your readers would kindly pay a visit to the church, which is open from 11 to 4 daily, and examine and report upon these inscriptions, I should be very greatly obliged. W. THOMPSON, D.D., Rector.

TOURNAMENTS.—I should be glad if any of your correspondents would give me information or names of books bearing on tournaments in France during the sixteenth century. R. BOEHM.

[See 'Cérémonie des Gages de Bataille,' Paris, Crapelet, 1830, though it deals with an earlier epoch.]

FREEMASON FEMALE CHARITY.—I have an engraving by Bartolozzi, after Stothard, dated 1802, and wish to trace the portraits of those represented

if any one can help me. It is titled 'The Distinguishing Characteristic of Masonry, Charity exerted on Proper Objects.' The artist has taken an incident after one of the first annual dinners of the subscribers to the girls' orphan charity of the Masonic Institution. Those present formed two lines, through which walked a procession of the children headed by Chevalier Ruspini, the founder of the charity, who held the two youngest by either hand. One of the Royal Dukes stands to the right. The print is dedicated to the Grand Lodge of England, and there are several items of interest independent of the matter already described. Stothard and Bartolozzi, both Royal Academicians, were likewise both Freemasons, as is testified by the prefix Bro. to their names on the plate. In the picture the apron is worn under the coat, not over as at present. One qualification for admission to the school under the original rules was that the applicant must have had the small-pox. A sad fate befell the kind-hearted founder of the charity. *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, Jan. 23, 1831, tells the tale, under the heading 'Reverse of Fortune,' thus :—

"Among the paupers who applied a few days since at the Board Room, St. James's, for relief was the well-known Chevalier Ruspini, dentist to his late Majesty (George IV.), and who at one time kept a large house in Pall Mall. The board immediately granted him a sufficient sum to relieve him and his family for a few days, who are in great distress. The Chevalier Ruspini is, we believe, the founder of one of our most admired public charities for children."

HILDA GAMLIN.

Camden Lawn, Birkenhead.

EXTRAORDINARY BLUNDER.—In a recent number of the *Saturday Review*, in an article on 'English Conductors and German Capellmeisters,' the writer speaks of compassing "the destruction of the terrible Frankensteins which musically threaten to destroy us," whereby it is evident that he mistakes Frankenstein, the student, for Frankenstein's monster. Can any of your readers mention a similar slip on this subject?

MELANCTHON MADVIG.

[Such are familiar. See 8th S. vii. 485.]

WORCESTER CLOISTERS.—There is a peculiar feature about these. Can any one give me the correct architectural term, and say if the instance is, so far as English cathedrals are concerned, unique? C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

'KALEVALA.'—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers can tell me the correct pronunciation of the name of this poem, which I do not find in any dictionary. F. R. WALLIS.

"A WOMAN WITH A PAST."—This phrase has come much into vogue within the last three years, and especially since the production, in May, 1893, of Mr. Pinero's play 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' But was not its first use as the title of a three-volume novel, by Mrs. Berens, published in 1886? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SPORTING NAMES OF BIRDS.—There are several names or terms applied to groups or companies of birds, in general use among sportsmen and gamekeepers. Of these I know seven :—

A covey of partridges.
A nide of pheasants (*? nidus*, nest).
A bevy of quails.
A pack of grouse,
A knob of widgeon and various wild ducks.
A flock of geese.
A whiting of swans.

Can these be added to? I should be much obliged for any information on this matter. These assemblages of birds are at first confined each to a single family; but as the season advances they merge and combine, especially where sportsmen have been at work. With some of the wild ducks one often meets with two or three species together. I have shot the common widgeon, the pochard, and the pintail out of the same knob.

S. JAMES A. SALTER.

Basingfield, Basingstoke.

[In Yorkshire we have "a cletch"—a brood of chickens.]

"CAMBERWELL FRINGE."—Some time ago, in an article on the subject of beards, this was given as a name for a peculiar style of beard—common, perhaps, in the district implied. Can any one explain the term? I have heard of "Piccadilly fringe," as denoting a certain style of dressing the hair; but "Camberwell fringe" is altogether new and strange, and induces me to ask the inevitable, Why? C. P. HALE.

"DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES."—In a second-hand edition of Lemprière's 'Classical Dictionary,' I recently purchased, there is the following marginal note pencilled against the article on 'Philostratus I.':—

"'Drink to me only with thine eyes,' &c., is an exact translation by Ben Jonson from the prose letter of Philostratus; his collection of letters (Greek) is very elegant, so that the well-known English song is much more ancient than people fancy."

Is there any reason for doubting this statement?

F. G. SAUNDERS.

Crouch Hill.

LINCOLN INVENTORY.—Many years ago I met with, in a volume of some magazine issued in the last century, some extracts from an old inventory relating to the City of Lincoln or some one living therein, in which occurred entries referring to ecclesiastical objects. A person named Fulbeck was mentioned therein. I think he was mayor of the city; but of this I am not certain. I had the impression that the document which I am anxious to see was to be found in the *Gentleman's*

Magazine; but a long-continued search therein, aided by others, has been fruitless. If any reader of 'N. & Q.' can help me I shall be grateful.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

GOLDFINCHES POISONING.—I saw a few days ago two young goldfinches (in Béarnais *cardinat* or *hilhou*) in a cage in an inn at Montory. The mistress informed me that she supposed the parents would come and fed them for a few days, and then poison them. The same evening the innkeeper at Lanne, a little further on in Béarn, told me he had witnessed a case of such feeding and poisoning, followed by the suicide of the parent birds. He said the poison used was a kind of paste, secreted in the stomachs of the parents. Buffon, in his "Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux. Tome Septième. A Paris. Suivant la Copie in 4° De l'Imprimerie Royale. MDCCLXXIX, pp. 270 and 271," in the article on 'Chardonnerets,' refers to the "dit-on" that these birds make their offspring in captivity die out of compassion, by poisoning them with a certain herb. Do the people of the British islands share the belief of the Béarnais peasants that this really happens? Is it a mere superstition? PALAMEDES.

Oloron, Basses Pyrénées.

PELHAM OF TILLINGTON, SUSSEX.—John Pelham's daughter Elizabeth married William Hersey (*vide* King's Bench Roll in 1484). Where did this John Pelham die; and where can his will be seen? A. C. H.

SWIMMING.—In 1868 I printed a bibliographical list of books on this subject. I have for some time past been engaged on a new edition, and I shall feel obliged if you would allow me to mention this, in case any of your readers, as they did before, should be able to let me see any books I have not seen. I particularly want to see any editions of 'The Angler and Swimmer,' also published as the 'Art of Angling with the Art of Swimming,' I believe by Smeeton, Hodgson, and Dean & Munday, 1820–1832 (see Westwood and Satchell, 'Bibliotheca Piscatoria,' 1883, pp. 17 and xiv). A number of chap-books were published about 1815, many of which I have not seen.

RALPH THOMAS.

13, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

THE "COULIN."—I take the following paragraph from the *Daily News* of July 23:—

"There was a sort of Celtic fringe called the 'Coulin,' which it was at one time penal to wear, and which is kept in the world's memory by a poem of exquisite pathos, and by music of an almost divine melancholy."

What was the "coulin," and what was the poem alluded to? As a collector of national songs, I ask for purely literary purposes, without any political motive whatever. WALTER HAMILTON.

Replies.

SHAKSPEARE: HILLIARD PORTRAIT.

(8th S. vii. 508.)

W. I. R. V. will find the fullest details of the supposed Hilliard portrait of Shakespeare in the excellent and exhaustive quarto volume, 'The Portraits of Shakespeare,' by J. Parker Norris, Philadelphia, 1885. This volume was printed for subscribers, and is largely illustrated with very full descriptions of thirty-three supposed portraits of Shakespeare, from the Stratford bust down to the American statue by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward. As the volume is rare (my copy is No. 125), there are few available in England, but probably the Museum Library has one. "The Hilliard Miniature" is described in four pages, and was engraved by J. W. Harland. Mr. Norris writes:—

"This curious little miniature has a history, which is apparently authentic, and certainly far better than most of the pictures that claim to represent Shakespeare."

He quotes the letter of Sir J. Bland Burges (to Boswell), who

"thought well of it, and concluded to have an engraving made from it for the edition of Malone's Shakespeare, that he was about to publish. By the advice of Sir Thomas Lawrence he employed Mr. Agar to engrave a plate for him. This was done, and the print appeared in the second volume of that work in 1821."

Mr. Norris says that Boaden recorded that

"Boswell showed him the miniature, and that it at once struck him 'to have been unquestionably painted by Hilliard' [who died in 1619]."

Mr. Norris adds:—

"Unfortunately, however, he does not tell us the reasons which led him to believe this; and there is nothing known concerning the miniature that supports such a belief, and it will be observed that Sir James does not say a word as to who the painter was. No doubts, however, seem to have troubled Boaden; and he speaks of Hilliard as if he was unquestionably the painter of the miniature, which will go down to posterity as the 'Hilliard Miniature,' though it would have been far better to call it after Burges."

Speaking of Sir James's account of the history of the miniature, Boaden remarks:—

"It would be merely rude to ask for more particulars as to this transmission of this picture, than Sir James has been pleased to give; but I hope I may, without offence, express some astonishment that Somerville the Poet, a man born almost on the banks of the Avon, glorying in his countryman, and writing occasionally verses to poets on the subjects of Poetry, should have [had] in his possession an authentic portrait of Shakespeare and never allow it to be engraved."

Boaden further states, that

"as Somerville's death did not take place till 1742, he must have heard of these matters, and yet he never communicated the fact of his having such a picture in his possession."

The pedigree of this miniature picture is more than doubtful, and the portrait has no resemblance

to the Stratford bust or the Droeshout print, which are the only contemporary representations of Shakespeare "in his habit as he lived."

ESTE.

The claim to authenticity of the miniature referred to by W. I. R. V. is set forth in Sir James Bland Burges's letter to James Boswell, the younger, of June 26, 1818, which is printed in Abraham Wivell's 'Inquiry into the History, Authenticity, and Characteristics of the Shakespeare Portraits,' Lond., 1827, p. 150. May not the miniature be in the possession of Sir James's great-grandson and successor, Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart.?

GEO. WILL. CAMPBELL.

6, Clarendon Square, Leamington.

The miniature referred to in the extract from the *Morning Post* of Sept. 21, 1818, is now the property of J. Lumsden Propert, Esq., of London, the well-known collector and historian of miniatures. It was fully described by Sir James Bland Burges in a letter to the younger Boswell, published by J. Boaden in his essay on the 'Portraits of Shakspere.' It was first engraved for Malone's 'Shakspere' in 1821, and has since been several times reproduced. It is, and was, a mistake to speak of it as accidentally discovered. It was preserved in the family of the descendants of William Somerville, of Edston House, Warwickshire, as a precious family heirloom; and when Wm. Somerville, the author of 'The Chase,' transferred that estate, with others, to his kinsman, Lord Somerville, the miniature was given by the poet to Miss Somerville, an only child, who afterwards became the mother of Sir James Bland Burges. The history of this miniature entitles it to be considered the only life portrait of Shakspere of which we have any knowledge.

JNO. MALONE.

'LEGENDS OF FLORENCE' (8th S. viii. 79).—I am surprised to find in 'N. & Q.' the following criticism:—

"His [Mr. Leland's] quotations strike us sometimes with marvel, as,—

Oh for one blast of that dread horn
On Fontarabian echoes borne,
When Roland brave and Olivier,
And every paladin and peer
At Roncesvalles died.

To these [*sic*] he appends the name Walter Scott. Now did Scott write two poems with almost the same beginning? With the following we are familiar:—

Oh for the voice of that wild horn
On Fontarabian echoes borne,
The dying hero's call,
That told imperial Charlemagne,
How Paynim sons of swarthy Spain
Had wrought his champion's fall."

It seems to be insinuated that no one is familiar with the former quotation! But it is, to me, the most familiar passage in one of Scott's best-known poems, viz., 'Marmion'! The quotation is a little mutilated, as there is an omission after "borne"; but it is really not very much amiss.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Neither Mr. Leland's "quotation" from Scott nor the Editor's is familiar to me. Scott wrote, in 'Marmion,' canto vi. 33:—

O for a blast of that dread horn
On Fontarabian echoes borne,
That to King Charles did come,
When Rowland brave, and Olivier,
And every paladin and peer,
On Roncesvalles died!

C. C. B.

Mr. Leland is more nearly right than his reviewer thinks. In 'Marmion,' vi. 33, is this:—

O for a blast of that dread horn,
On Fontarabian echoes borne,
That to King Charles did come,
When Rowland brave, and Olivier,
And every paladin and peer,
On Roncesvalles died!

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

In a short review of 'Legends of Florence,' the reviewer takes Mr. Leland, the author of the book, to task for having ascribed the authorship of certain lines to Walter Scott. Now the lines in question were written by Walter Scott, and are to be found in 'Marmion,' canto vi. 33. I append the lines, with their context:—

By this, though deep the evening fell,
Still rose the battle's deadly swell,
For still the Scots, around their king,
Unbroken, fought in desperate ring.
Where's now their victor reward wing,
Where Huntly, and where Home?—
O for a blast of that dread horn,
On Fontarabian echoes borne,
That to King Charles did come,
When Rowland brave, and Olivier,
And every paladin and peer,
On Roncesvalles died!
Such blasts might warn them, not in vain,
To quit the plunder of the slain,
And turn the doubtful day again,
While yet on Flodden side,
Afar, the Royal Standard flies,
And round it toils, and bleeds, and dies,
Our Caledonian pride!

Mr. Leland, in his quotation, leaves out the line,

That to King Charles did come.

He has also substituted the words "At Roncesvalles" for "On Roncesvalles."

If Mr. Leland reads the review, as I suppose is likely, he will no doubt defend himself.

C. W. CASS.

Your reviewer, in his notice of Mr. C. G. Leland's 'Legends of Florence,' at the above reference, is rather unjustly "down" on Mr. Leland. He says, "His [Mr. Leland's] quotations strike us sometimes with marvel.....Now did Scott write two

poems with almost the same beginning?" To which I reply, Yes, he did. The five fine lines (should be six, the third is omitted) to which Mr. Leland rightly appends the name "Walter Scott," are in 'Marmion,' canto vi. Besides the omission of the third line there are two very slight verbal errors, "one" for *a*, and "at" for *on*. The six lines with which the reviewer says he is familiar, and which he quotes perfectly correctly, are supposed to be written by Frank Osbaldistone, 'Rob Roy,' chap. ii. Sir Walter, in 'Rob Roy,' unconsciously, and, as he afterwards admitted to a friend when the "Waverley" secret had been divulged, "very carelessly," quoted himself. See 'N. & Q.,' 1st S. ix. 72.

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

Ropley, Alresford.

The lines Mr. Leland gives in 'Legends of Florence,' though not quite accurately quoted, are Scott's, and occur at the close of the great battle scene in 'Marmion,' vi. 33. They run thus :—

> O for a blast of that dread horn,
> On Fontarabian echoes borne,
> That to King Charles did come,
> When Rowland brave, and Olivier,
> And every paladin and peer,
> On Roncesvalles died!

The last line presently finds rhymes in "Flodden side" and "Caledonian pride." It was this passage, with its strong and resonant movement, that caught the youthful fervour of Mr. Francis Osbaldistone, and gave occasion for his father's scathing criticism of his poetical achievement, and his denunciation of verse-making as a "beggarly trade" ('Rob Roy,' chap. ii.). THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

LE DESPENCER (8th S. vii. 428, 513; viii. 74).—See 'Three Branches of the Family of Wentworth,' by W. L. Rutton, p. 2. Philip was son to Hugh the elder, but there were, from father to son, no fewer than four of these Sir Philips. There is thus no Wentworth descent from Edward I.

D.

THE VICTORIA CROSS (8th S. vii. 448, 498; viii. 31).—A reference to Mr. T. E. Toomey's recently published 'Heroes of the Victoria Cross' (Newnes) would have obviated the necessity of J. B. S.'s query. No woman ever received the Victoria Cross. The decoration which Mrs. Grimwood personally received from the Queen was the Royal Red Cross, which was instituted with the primary object of rewarding ladies who had done good work in the nursing service. Mrs. Grimwood wears this decoration in the portrait which is prefixed to her book on Manipur.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Your correspondent J. B. S. was led, probably, into supposing that the Victoria Cross was given in 1891 to the lady who was then Mrs. Grimwood by the fact that a suggestion to that effect was made by an M.P. in the House of Commons.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

LORD MORDAUNT (8th S. vii. 488; viii. 49).—I was mistaken in ascribing the lines on Lord Peterborough to Pope. I find they were written by Swift.

KATHLEEN WARD.

ANCIENT MASONS' MARKS (8th S. vii. 208, 334, 416; viii. 18).—In the *Reliquary* for January, 1871, will be found a plate giving sixty-five different examples of the masons' marks to be found in and about Strasburg Cathedral. They are an interesting collection—No. 39 bearing a strong resemblance to the insignia of the Isle of Man.

RICHARD LAWSON.

Urmston, Manchester.

Your correspondent A. H. A. will find much to interest him in a paper on masons' marks, contributed by Mr. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., to the *Transactions* of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. vii. N.S.; also in the *Transactions* of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of Freemasons.

TERRY BANK.

Some masons' marks from Persia are given in King's 'Gnostics,' first edition, p. 229. A large number are given in the book referred to by JNO. H., the title of which is "Facts about Pompeii: its Masons' Marks, Town Walls, Houses, and Portraits. With a complete list of all the Mason's Marks cut in the Stones." Another collection from Early Norman in Jedburgh Abbey, and other places, down to the end of the fifteenth century, is given in 'History of Freemasonry in Roxburgh and Selkirk,' London, George Kenning.

F. T. ELWORTHY.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT (8th S. vii. 467; viii. 11).—Darling's bibliography is not within my reach, but at a venture I contribute the following. Neither of these seems to have been intended to support any theory :—

"A Translation of the New Testament, by Gilbert Wakefield, B.A. The second edition, with improvements. In two volumes. London, printed by A. Hamilton for George Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet Street. 1795."

"The New Testament; or, the Book of the Holy Gospel of our Lord and our God, Jesus the Messiah. A literal translation from the Syriac Peshito Version. By James Murdock, D.D. New York, Robert Carter & Brothers, No. 530, Broadway. 1879."

F. J. P.

Boston, Mass.

LEATHER DRINKING JACKS (8th S. vii. 249, 312, 395, 437, 475, 518).—I am glad to know of the fine Cromwellian jack described by MR. ARTHUR VICARS. I have also heard that another, once belonging to Cromwell, and apparently very similar to the above, is in the possession of the

Duke of Manchester. A friend also tells me that he saw at Sudeley Castle, Gloucester, two black jacks, one foot ten inches high, lipped with silver, and inscribed "Cromwell, L. Protector of England." I have heard, but have not yet verified the statement, that when the first Duke of Wellington was Constable at the Tower he turned out a large number of black jacks and other relics, which were sold as lumber.

As to the size of leather bottles, they were, I think, always in set sizes, holding a full measure. I notice that the letters I have most frequently seen on them are I. S., stamped three times, which I take to be the initials of an important maker.

OLIVER BAKER.

Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

NEEDLEWORK SAMPLERS (8th S. vii. 409, 513).—The correct reading of A. W. D.'s quotation is :—

> Now have skirts, and minds, grown ampler;
> Now not all they seek to do
> Is create upon a sampler
> Beasts which Buffon never knew.

I have a copy of the book, in which the following note is added on the tight dress which after a time succeeded crinoline :—

> 1878.
> Now if minds be, skirts are not so
> Whose fair wearers can't ascend
> Hansom cabs, their skirts have got so
> Tight about their lower end.

This I happen to know was based on an actual fact. A young lady was seen to hail a cab in London streets, and after struggling in vain, right foot first, and left foot first, to get into it, she gave the driver a shilling, and said, "Thank you, I don't want you." C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

> Maid of the village inn
> Who workest woe on satin,
> (The grass in black, the graves in green,
> The epitaph in Latin).

This verse is from 'The Poet's Lot,' by O. W. Holmes, and may be of interest to L. M.

W. W. DAVIES.

Lisburn, co. Antrim.

There is a delightful poem entitled 'On a Sampler,' by Reginald Helder, in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for August, 1894.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE.

Moorcroft, Totnes.

See Calverley's third Charade, in 'Verses and Fly-leaves.' Answer, "Outlaw."

W. G. F. P.

"GAVEL" (8th S. viii. 29, 58).—The following passage is from Bartlett's 'Dictionary of Americanisms':—

"*Gavel.* A small mallet used by a chairman or presiding officer to attract attention and preserve order. It is used by our legislative bodies, but originated, probably, with the Free-Masons. Mr. Paton says, 'The name of *gavel* is derived from the German *gipfel*, a peak, from which also comes the same term applied to the end of a house, the *gavel* or *gable*, running up to a point at the summit, the form in the one case and in the other being somewhat similar.' 'Free-Masonry, its Symbolism,' &c. (London, 1873)."

For derivation cf. Prof. Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary.' F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

The 'N. E. D.' would be less serviceable than usual if referred to for "gavel." Webster-Mahn and the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' give the word as meaning a hammer, and the latter book adds, cautiously, "etymology doubtful."

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

Annandale, in his 'Imperial Dictionary,' describes it as a small mallet used by the president of a legislative or public assembly to attract attention and preserve order. A former correspondent of 'N. & Q.' (3rd S. xi. 417), so long ago as May, 1867, required an illustration of "gavel"=mallet, but no reply followed.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

SIBYL (8th S. v. 425; vi. 158, 438; vii. 351; viii. 12).—It would be interesting to know MR. E. WALFORD'S grounds for the positive statement that Sibyl is derived from σιὸς (*i. e.*, διὸς) βουλή, "the counsel of Jove." Dr. Charnock ('Prænomina,' 1882) says, "Sybil, an old name corrupted from Isabella," and "Sibill, another spelling of Sybil"—he does not give Sibyl. But Dr. Charnock's derivations often seem to be of the weakest.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

See Max Müller's 'Lectures on the Science of Language,' i. 109, ed. 1871.

P. J. F. GANTILLON.

"CANTANKEROUS" (8th S. viii. 9).—Your reference to the 'N. E. D.' is, for all practical purposes, probably sufficient to satisfy MR. PICKFORD'S aspirations as to this word. Nevertheless, the following, from the 'Slang Dictionary,' may not be without interest to that gentleman and others :—

"*Cantankerous*, litigious, bad-tempered. An American corruption, probably, of contentious. A reviewer of an early edition of this book derives it from the Anglo-Norman *contek*, litigation or strife. Others have suggested 'cankerous' as the origin. Bailey has *conteke*, contention, as a Spenserian word, and there is the O.E. *contekors*, quarrelsome persons."—P. 108, ed. 1873.

The 'Encyclopædic Dictionary,' while doubtful as to the etymology of the word, favours *contek*, mentioned in the above, as a possible origin.

C. P. HALE.

ROOM WHERE FAMILY IN CENTRE TAKES IN LODGERS (8th S. vii. 309, 439, 519).—MR. MARSHALL'S inquiry does not seem to be conclusively

answered. Therefore, while myself unable to do this, I may be allowed to say where particulars can be found. Some twelve years ago a Royal Commission gathered facts about the housing, &c., of the London poor. Among the evidence obtained was that of the "good" Earl of Shaftesbury, who had himself seen the five families in one room. That, at least, is my remembrance. The minutes of the Commission could probably be found and searched in the British Museum.

H. J. Moule.

Dorchester.

Massinger (8th S. vii. 484; viii. 3).—Messenger is a rather common name in these parts. I have thought it possibly a corruption by assimilation of Missenden, a surname of local origin. Messer also occurs as a surname, but imported, I think, from Norfolk. I cannot think that Mass sínger would change to Mássinger by passing from mouth to mouth. T. Wilson.

Harpenden.

Let me cite the following passage from Shakspere as parallel to the "puddings in their bellies" in Massinger's 'City Madam.' Prince Henry, addressing Falstaff, says:—

"That roasted Manningtree ox with the pudding in his belly, that reverend vice, that grey iniquity, that father ruffian, that vanity in years."—1 King Henry IV. II. iv.

John Pickford, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

I would like to take this opportunity to say a few last words on the debated question whether Massinger was buried in the churchyard or in the church of St. Saviour's. Notwithstanding the positive and precise statements of Wood in favour of the churchyard, I have been furnished by the rector with evidence which seems to settle beyond all cavil that Wood was mistaken.

Dr. Thompson has been kind enough to send me a tracing of the entry taken from the parochial monthly accounts, which were kept by the sexton, and periodically examined by the wardens, and are, he says, generally more complete than the burial registers. This entry runs: "Burials in March, 1639. Philip Massenger stranger in ye church, 2*l*."—meaning that he was not a parishioner, and that the expenses of the burial amounted to 2*l*.

There is evidence to show that "in the church" meant buried in the church, for in other entries where a similar expression is used, the particular part of the church is stated where the body is interred. This is not the only discovery made by Dr. Thompson connected with the birth and death of Massinger, and it is much to be desired that he will give the result of his researches to this journal in his own words. J. J. S.

Prof. J. S. Blackie on Sir Walter Scott (8th S. viii. 26).—It does not appear that Prof. Blackie meant to exalt Scott as a poet above Milton; but if he had done so he might have quoted Matthew Arnold's saying—

Not deep the poet sees, but wide,

in justification of his opinion. Whether we regard Scott or Milton as the greater name in literature depends upon whether we consider sublimity or breadth of vision the greater gift, and only as a test of the relative importance of these has the question any interest. Milton's greatest achievement, I take it, and that for which we are most in his debt, is the picture of his own sublime courage in daring and suffering which he presents to us in his Satan and his Christ; in the former as—

The unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield,
And what is else not to be overcome;

in the latter in the attitude he opposes to temptation—

Who best
Can suffer, best can do; best reign, who first
Well hath obey'd;

and I doubt whether all that Scott has given us amounts to so much as this. C. C. B.

"Chum" (8th S. vii. 304, 474, 514; viii. 50).—I cannot reply at length to the objections at the last reference, for want of space.

Canon Taylor mixes up sounds with symbols. I do not believe that the Latin *H*, *P*, and *F* were "originally pronounced" like *eta*, *rho*, and *digamma*. It is true that the Latin *k*-sound was denoted by a symbol which in Greek meant the *g* in *go*. But this is a different question. Similarly, a Highlander misapprehends the sound of the English *good*, and if asked to spell it phonetically would probably write down *coot*. That the Latin *c* had the *k*-sound is proved by its coincidence with the original Aryan *k*. See Brugmann, 'Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages,' sect. 387.

Mr. James Platt talks of a thing to which I made no allusion. I was speaking of the sound of *ch* in *chum*, and he refers me to the Spanish *j*. But the Spanish *j* represents a guttural sound, quite different from that of soft *g*. I suppose the argument is that the Spanish *j* had, once upon a time, the sound of soft *g*. But I do not suppose that the change from this sound to that of the modern Spanish *j* is an instance of ordinary phonetic decay. It is much more likely to have been due to Moorish influence, and to the confusion between sounds and symbols caused by the concurrent use of a Semitic and a Romance language within the Spanish peninsula. How did a Moor pronounce *reloj*?

E. L. G. refers me to the fact that "at Rouen *chaud* and *chien* became *kaud* and *kien*." It was just the other way. The *k*-sound of the Lat. *calidum* was *preserved* in the Norman *kaud*, though it

became *chaud* elsewhere. The case of *kien* presents quite a crucial point. The old Norman for "dog" was simply *ken*, from Lat. *can-em*, both pronounced with the *k*-sound. This old form is preserved in Eng. *kennet*, a little dog, and *kennel*, a dog-house. In later French an *i* was introduced, giving the form *kien*. This palatalized the *k*, giving it a tendency to turn into the *ch* in *chum*. In Normandy it remained *kien* still; but elsewhere it turned into *chien* (with *ch* as in *chum*). Lastly, the Old French *ch*, as preserved in Eng. *chamber*, *change*, &c., became the mod. French *ch*, which resembles the Eng. *ch* in French words borrowed in quite recent times, such as *chandelier*.

E. L. G. speaks of *ch* as a "double consonant"! It is a simple sound, denoted by two consonantal symbols; compare Eng. *th*, *wh*, Welsh *rh*, &c.

As to *chommoda* in Plautus, surely *ch* had its usual Latin meaning, as in *character*, *Charon*, &c. —*i. e.*, the sound was guttural.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

CHANGELINGS (8th S. vii. 428, 494).—The details of the Tipperary witch case may not have reached MR. HANDY across the Atlantic. The shocking story may be briefly chronicled in 'N. & Q.' for the benefit of future folk-lorists and others interested in the survival of superstitious beliefs and practices. MR. HANDY seeks contemporary evidence of a belief in changelings; he will be amazed to learn that in this year of grace 1895 an adult was actually believed to have been possessed with fairies, and the old-time pyromantic test tragically applied. On March 16 Bridget Cleary was barbarously roasted to death at Ballyvadlea, near Clonmel, co. Tipperary, by her husband, in the presence of several neighbours and friends, some of whom stood impassively by, while others co-operated in the brutal incantations and drivings out, presumably under the belief that she was possessed with fairies. After her death her husband stated that the fairies had gone up the chimney, and that on the following Sunday night he would go to Kilnagranagh Fort, where he would see her riding a white horse, and he said he would bring a knife to cut the straps with, and rescue her from the fairies. He afterwards seems to have repented, for he put the blame on another. "She's burned now, and God knows I would never do it but for Jack Dunne. It was he told me my wife was a fairy." I excerpt portion of Mr. Justice O'Brien's charge to the jury:—

"She lived in a part of this county, it appears, in the house with her husband and her father, who is a man named Patrick Boland. She had been married several years, and had no family, and, for some cause or another, her husband, a person named Michael Cleary, conceived the idea that his wife was under some preternatural influence which led to a transposition of her identity, that, in fact, she was not his wife, but a witch, and from some idea that subsisted in his own mind, or on the evil instigation of some, or the foolish instigation of others, he appears to have conceived and attained the idea of adopting means, as I have said, partly by a combination of medicinal administration of charms and incantations, and the use of sacred names, to restore his own wife to what he supposed to be her original condition, and invited to his house a considerable number of his relations and immediate neighbours; and it appears almost incredible that there should be such a degree of human delusion, as that so many persons, not incapable of emotions of pity or sympathy with suffering, should actually have been present when the extraordinary facts that will be related to you happened, and which ended in this woman's life being taken away."

W. A. HENDERSON.

Dublin.

WRAXALL (8th S. v. 367, vii. 312).—There is yet another Wroxall, a station on the railway between this town and Shanklin. E. WALFORD.

Ventnor.

THE SCRATCH-BACK (8th S. vi. 67, 156).—Davies's 'Supplementary Glossary' gives as variant names for this little instrument "back-scraper" and "back-scratcher." In the description of the instrument reference is made to the 'Book of Days'; but Mr. Davies gives two quotations as authorities; for the former term one from Wolcot's 'Peter Pindar,' p. 228, and for "back-scratcher" Southey's 'The Doctor,' chap. iv.

C. P. HALE.

CŒUR DE LION (8th S. vii. 167, 313).—Many years ago, when a little boy, I can remember reading the account of Richard I. plucking out the lion's heart, to which beast he had been exposed by the Duke of Austria for killing his son, in the 'Romance of History,' by Henry Neele, a book which had at that time an absorbing interest for me. The work was in three volumes, was illustrated, and contained a story, founded either on legend or historical tradition, on every monarch's reign from William the Conqueror to Charles I. The author died, I think, in 1829.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

PRONUNCIATION OF PLACE-NAMES (8th S. vii. 7, 132, 196, 234, 349, 430; viii. 14).—In order to find out the proper pronunciation of Witham and Grantham you must find out their meaning and origin.

1. The river Witham takes its name from a place called Witham, about nine miles north-east of Grantham. The word Witham is compounded of two Saxon words, *wit*, *whit*, or *white*, and *ham*, a settlement. The place ought to be pronounced Wit-ham, but as a matter of fact all local people pronounce it With-am. Of course, to call a river a "white settlement" is absurd, and it is obvious that it must have had a different name in the time of the Celts.

2. I believe that all archæologists are now agreed that the Celtic name of the river Witham was the Granta, and that Grantham received its name

from the Saxons through that circumstance—Granta-ham, the settlement on the Granta. This is so well acknowledged that all educated people call the place Grant-ham; though formerly all local people, to my knowledge, pronounced the place Gran-tham.

Salina, the "salt way," may be traced all the way from the salt mines in the West of England to the east coast near Boston.

Among other places it crosses the Avon at Warwick at Saltersford; it crosses the Leicestershire heath at Saltby, where there is a considerable Roman encampment; in many parishes of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire pieces of it exist which are always called "the Saltway"; it crosses the Witham between Grantham and Little Ponton at the Saltersford, and from there it passes due east near to Boston along a road which I believe is never called "the Saltway," but along which local tradition says that the Romans used to carry their salt on pack-horses. GEO. SILLS.

The Temple, E.C.

In Essex the aborigines would resent the pronunciation of Witham as With-am, always pronouncing it Wit-am, and certainly if pronounced in the former way the point of the joke would be lost, as stupid people are bidden to go to Wit-am to get brains. But at Boston the river flowing through the town is always called the With-am, and so is the name of the ancient line of Witham, of Lartington Hall, near Barnard Castle. In Yorkshire the name of the little town of Masham is always pronounced Mas-sam, and many people persistently call Sir John Johnstone, Sir John Johnson. People in the neighbourhood of Oxford always call Charlton-on-Otmore Chorlton; and in Suffolk Martlesham becomes Martlesome, and Bucklesham, Bucklesome. Pronunciation, like superstition, dies hard, if it ever will be altered,—

> 'Twas throwing words away; for still
> The little maid would have her will
> And said, "Nay, we are seven."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

May I correct, under this heading, an error of the pen which may have puzzled C. C. B.? The words printed on p. 15, col. 1, l. 20, "Grantham and Witham" should be Grantham and Waltham. It was with regard to these two place-names that I was unwilling to dispute the fact that the transformation occasioned by blending the preceding *t* with *ham* was in Lincolnshire shared in by the natives, while with regard to Witham I could confidently assert that it was. MR. PEACOCK's note is most interesting, as he can not only answer for the different pronunciation of Grantham and Waltham at a not distant date, but can bear witness to changes that have taken place under his own ears, including the sad fate of Elsham, with its *ham* adjoining *s*—a common matter elsewhere, but so rare in Lincolnshire that I thought the place might have escaped. And he shows us how it came to pass. The new curate arrives from the South, or the new schoolmaster from the North, or the new squire from nowhere, and the unfortunate natives are told that they do not know their own names. Finally comes the branch line, bringing with other blessings the bountiful language of Bond Street, and the mother-speech is bullied out of existence. KILLIGREW.

A fact, though a small one, may be of use. In Rothamsted, a manor in this parish, the *t* is always pronounced apart from the *h*. The first syllable is *Rot*. I believe railways have a conservative or restorative effect on place-names. This parish is still called by some old people Harding, and there is a Harden Dells on the map a few miles off. Literary porters from a distance read and pronounce every syllable in Harpenden. T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

CHURCH REGISTERS (8th S. vii. 382; viii. 13, 56).—I am thoroughly aware of what parish registers have been printed in the Register Section of the Harleian Society and elsewhere, all which is very creditable and useful, but a Parish Register Society, which, I take it, would be entirely devoted to transcribing and printing parish registers, ought to print more than twenty-two volumes in eighteen years. Three or four such societies, even, would not be too many to take the matter in hand when it is considered that there are upwards of ten thousand parishes, with registers commencing at varying dates.

I am in very great hopes that such a society will shortly be formed, and I should be glad to receive promises of help in so doing from any one interested in the matter. E. A. FRY.

172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

SIR ANDREW PASCHALL (8th S. viii. 8).—Since sending the query about him, I have found in the 'Visit. of Essex, 1612,' that the Pascall family belonged to Much Baddow, and that Sir Andrew Pascall, of Springfilde, Knight, was son of Andrew Pascall, of the same place, and that the knight married Mary, daughter of Wm. Glascocke, of Dunmow, Esq. His marriage with Mercye Bonest is omitted, which was solemnized in Albury Church, Herts. A marriage licence was granted by the Bishop of London in 1577, to a man named Bownest or Bonest, of Little Hormead, to Marciam Cooke, of Great Chishall; and in 1597 Margary Boneste, of Layston, daughter of John Boneste, yeoman, and Nicolas Dyer, yeoman, were granted a general licence. Can it be that Sir Andrew Pascall's family deemed his match with Mercye Bonest unsuitable? There are no registers belong-

ing to Springfield before 1653. Edward and M. A. Paschall were buried at Springfield, one in 1679, the latter in 1684. I still wish to ascertain what position was held by Sir Andrew Paschall, and why he was knighted. M.A.Oxon.

He was of Springfield, in Essex, and received knighthood at Whitehall July 23, 1603, having matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, Dec. 3, 1575, aged fourteen. His pedigree is given in the 'Visitation of Essex, 1612' (Harl. Soc. Vol.). His marriage in 1615 must have been to a second wife. His first wife was Mary, daughter of William Glascocke, of Dunmow, in Essex.

W. D. PINK.

He was only son and heir to Andrew Pascall, of Springfield, co. Essex, gent., by Jane, his wife, daughter to John Pinchon, of Writtle, in the same county, Esq. He succeeded his father at Springfield, and married Mary, daughter to William Glascocke, of Dunmow, Essex, Esq., by whom he had at least four sons. He was knighted at Whitehall, July 23, 1603, before the coronation of James I. ('Visitation of Essex, 1612,' Harl. Soc., xiii. 260; Morant, ii. 18; Metcalfe's 'Knights.')

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

CLAUD CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY (8th S. viii. 27).—Philip Champion de Crespigny, buried in 1765, although he lived in Camberwell, in the family vault at Marylebone, was the refugee's eldest grandson. His wife Ann, *née* Fonnereau, died in 1782. His daughter Ann died at a date unknown, the wife or widow of James Vernon, her second husband. Who, then, was the Anne stated to have been buried at Marylebone on January 22, 1837? Was she one of the children of Philip Champion de Crespigny, the member for Sudbury, by his third wife, Clarissa Brooke, whom he had married at Marylebone, July 1, 1774? Let me add that I should be very glad to learn the dates of marriage and of death of this worthy's first wife, Sarah Cocksedge, and still more the names and parentage, as well as life-dates, of the second wife. H. W.

New Univ. Club.

Entries in Thomas Smith's 'Topographical and Historical Account of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bone,' 1833, record (p. 81) the existence in St. Marylebone churchyard of monumental inscriptions commemorating Claudius de Crespigny, Esq. (died 1695), a French refugee; Maria de Vierville, his wife, who died in 1708; and Betsey Crespigny (*ob.* 1772), wife of Philip Champion Crespigny. DANIEL HIPWELL.

TIP-CAT (8th S. vii. 287, 331, 375).—No doubt this is a very old game for boys, and attended with some danger when played, as it often used to be, in the streets. Many years ago, perhaps thirty, I can remember a drawing in *Punch* representing an old gentleman almost covered with tip-cats flying about in every direction, and so far as can be recollected it was called the 'Cat Nuisance.' John Bunyan has left it on record that he received a solemn warning when playing at tip-cat on Sunday at Elstow, near Bedford. Perhaps the date of this occurrence might be 1650.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

COCK-FIGHTING (8th S. vii. 288, 338, 473; viii. 38.)—At the penultimate reference MR. PICKFORD states that 'Jack Mordaunt's Cock-fight' was painted for Warren Hastings, that it was purchased at the sale at Daylesford House, near Over Norton, and that it now forms part of the collection of his friend Lieut.-Col. Dawkins at Over Norton House.

On October 24, 1885, MR. PICKFORD, in 6th S. xii. 325, favoured us with an extract from *Once a Week* (x. 404), published April 2, 1864, from which it appears that

"Zoffany's picture of Col. Mordaunt's cock-match, which came off at Lucknow in 1786, was painted in the East, being a commission for Governor Hastings. It was shipped for England, but the ship was wrecked and the picture lost."

It is further recorded that Zoffany, from sketches in his possession, painted another picture of the cock-fight, and "Governor Hastings was never let into the secret." If, then, this be the picture now at Over Norton House, it will not be without interest to inquire whether the cock-fight originally painted by Zoffany for Warren Hastings, which was lost at sea, was an original or a replica.

Enjoying a very handsome salary as Court painter, Zoffany lived for several years at Lucknow during the reign of Asaf-ood-Dowlah, who in 1775 succeeded his father Shujah-ood-Dowlah as fourth Nawab of Oudh, and third Vazeer of the Empire of Delhi, and who died in 1797.

The original of the picture of the fight between the cocks belonging to Asaf-ood-Dowlah and to Col. Mordaunt was painted by Zoffany for his royal patron, and until A.D. 1857 was carefully preserved in one of the palaces at Lucknow of the Nawab Vazeers (subsequently the kings) of Oudh; but during the Mutiny it, with many others of great value, was ruthlessly destroyed.

It was of large size, and the grouping of the many figures was masterly. The Nawab Vazeer Asaf-ood-Dowlah, the Nawab Salar Jung, Col. Mordaunt, Col. Claud Martin (afterwards General, the founder of the Martinier Colleges at Lucknow, Calcutta, and Lyons), Zoffany, the artist, and several European and native officials occupied the foreground, whilst nautch girls, musicians, and attendants completed this very striking scene.

Warren Hastings arrived at Lucknow on his only visit on March 27, 1784, and remained there for five months. He left India finally on February 8, 1785.

If then, as stated above, the cock-fight came off in 1786, the Governor-General could not have seen Zoffany's picture of that event, and assuredly, therefore, the writer in *Once a Week* should have antedated it. It is probable that the match took place some short time previous to the visit of Hastings to Lucknow, and that on seeing the picture when in progress, or when completed, he ordered the replica which was lost on its way to England.

A coloured lithograph of, as well as an engraved key to, the original picture was published. The key, bearing the names of Laurie & Whittle, is dated London, May 12, 1794.

In 1853 reduced copies in water colours of Zoffany's 'Cock-fight,' and of other very interesting historical paintings forming part of the collections in the Kaiser Bagh and Chutter Munzil palaces, were made (under the special permission of H.M. Wajid Ulee Shah, the last King of Oudh) by Masauwar Khan, Court miniature painter, for an officer then serving on political employ at Lucknow, and they have since remained uninterruptedly in his possession. The originals having perished, these drawings are believed to be unique.

It is almost unnecessary to supplement the interesting note by MR. PICKFORD by reminding your readers that Warren Hastings, after his impeachment, resided for many years at Daylesford, dying there at a good old age on August 22, 1818.

I am ignorant of the history of Col. Mordaunt, and should welcome any information regarding him. W. KILBRIDE.

SAYING ATTRIBUTED TO DR. PRIESTLEY (8th S. viii. 48).—This was a well-known axiom more than fifty years ago: "If you want to understand a subject, write a book about it." My late uncle, Prof. Bell, of King's College, London, and of Selborne, used frequently to quote it and say he had found its truth. I can fix the date when I first heard him use it: it was on the occasion of my going to college, October, 1844.

S. JAMES A. SALTER.

Basingfield, Basingstoke.

Almost identical with the drift of this saying was the answer of Dr. Whately to a friend at Oxford, who complained to him that he could not understand logic, and that he must take a tutor or "coach." "Take a coach?" was Whately's reply; "take a pupil." In both cases the meaning was the same, namely, *docendo discimus*.

E. WALFORD.

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT (8th S. vii. 467; viii. 56).—With regard to the question raised in the last of the replies at the latter reference, the title of captain-lieutenant has nothing in common with that of lieutenant-and-captain formerly in use in the Guards. The former was the title of a senior lieutenant in actual command of a company, the nominal commander of which was precluded from exercising the command by having other functions to discharge, those, for instance, of the colonel of the regiment. The latter was due to a distinction conferred for special reasons on all lieutenants of the Guards by William III. in 1691. It was in accordance with the distinction conferred by James II. on captains of the Guards in 1687, that of ranking as lieutenant-colonels, for which additional reasons existed. In accordance with both, but by reason only of the gallantry of the Guards at Waterloo, their ensigns received from the Prince Regent in 1815 the distinction of ranking as lieutenants. All these distinctions were abolished in 1871 for officers thenceforward entering the service. KILLIGREW.

"GALLETT" (8th S. viii. 8).—Your correspondent's extract from the *Birmingham Daily Mail* concerning this singular term will doubtless arouse much curiosity as to its origin. The excerpt, on the whole, is decidedly interesting. My only regret is that it did not go further, and explain the origin of the name—a regret which, I am sure, will be shared by many other readers of your interesting columns. To me the name is wholly strange; but there is a word in Wright's 'Provincial Dictionary' which appears singularly suggestive—to wit, *gallier*, a fight, romping. This, Wright declares, has a vogue in the West. I shall await with eagerness to learn what some of your correspondents have to say with regard to the Birmingham term. C. P. HALE.

The "king of the sloggers," to hold that position, must be a gallant man, in the sense of being brave, and therefore *gallett*=gallant, brave and plucky. *Gallett* is a pronunciation of "gallant" peculiar to the class whence sloggers spring, and I used to hear the word in connexion with schoolboys of daring character, and a shade pluckier than the rest. It is a question, however, whether the slogger king and his subjects would be aware that their *gallett* stands for our "gallant."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

JOSEPH OR JOSIAS MILLER (8th S. viii. 25).—A copy of, I think, the first edition of 'Joe Miller,' chained to its niche, can be seen at the Reform Club, Pall Mall. The jests are in many instances grossly indecent. W. J. F.

Garrick Club, W.C.

DRYDEN AND GREEK (8th S. vii. 386, 451; viii. 14).—In my reply to MR. W. T. LYNN my main object was to give readers of 'N. & Q.' who might not know a clue to the scansion of the line in 'Religio Laici.' Unless I much misunderstood MR. LYNN, he was under the impression that Dryden could not have written ἅπαξ because the line would thus have been unmetrical. I believe I have given evidence to show that, accord-

ing to the pronunciation of the word as known to Dryden, the line is metrical with εὕρηκα.

I went too far in affirming positively that the error was not Dryden's. I forgot that one result of pronunciation by accent would be an indifference, even in some fairly good scholars, to the distinction between long and short vowels.

D. C. T.

In D. C. T.'s note on this subject a most amusing blunder is made in deriving *toko* from Gr. τόκος. The word is really the imperative of the Hindi word *tokna*, to hammer; and to "give toko to" means to give a sound hammering or drubbing to. The word was no doubt brought to England from the East by our soldiers and sailors who had served there. MELANCTHON MADVIG.

[See 'Toko for Yam,' 6th S. i. 455; ii. 56, 277.]

"DICTATE" (8th S. vii. 247).—

> Or shall I say, Vain word, false thought,
> Since Prudence hath her martyrs too,
> And Wisdom dictates not to do,
> Till doing shall be not for nought?
> Arthur Hugh Clough, 'Alteram Partem,' 1849.

M. C. HALLEY.

A DUMB BELL (8th S. vii. 507).—The dumb bell has already been described in 'N. & Q.'; see 2nd S. xii. 45; 7th S. vi. 282, and references given to the works of Addison and Franklin, both describing a machine similar to MR. FERGUSON'S, but for the object of bodily exercise.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

PARISH CHARITIES (8th S. viii. 27).—There are numberless cases in old churches, and used to be many more, of such inscriptions as A. C. W. speaks of. It is true that they are seldom, if ever, placed now; but if A. C. W. will think, he will see that where a custom of the kind depends on the good will and pleasure of many persons quite unconnected with each other, it could not be possible to fix a date for its ceasing, unless it had been forbidden by some authority. All that could be done would be to state—which could hardly be done with any approach to certainty—that cases are not found after such a date. A man could only guess with more or less accuracy according to the number of churches that he knows. I should guess that there are not many cases after A. C. W.'s later date. I speak, of course, as I suppose he does, of records of gifts or bequests concerning the parish as distinct from the church. Inscriptions concerning the latter are still, and will be, common.

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

There is nothing singular in the inscription in St. Mary's, Paddington, recording its parochial benefactions. Whatever may be the case now, I well recollect that when I was a boy most of the churches in and round London and in my native Essex contained such records, generally painted on panels, either in front of the gallery or on the walls of the nave or aisles. Probably they are now relegated, for the most part, to the lower walls of the tower or belfry. E. WALFORD.

Ventnor.

These laudatory announcements of benefactions were quite common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Against them the iconoclastic zeal of the early Tractarian "restorers" of churches was mercilessly directed. One such was set up in St. Clement's Church, Hastings, in 1721. A good many must still be about on the walls of "unrestored" churches.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

Almost every old church has its board, either in the tower or some other part of the church, giving a list of "Benefactions to the parish," and from such notice lost charities have been recovered to a parish. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Wingham, Kent.

CHIFFINCH (8th S. viii. 28).—Is not the allusion to William Chiffinch, whom Scott, in 'Peveril of the Peak' (ch. xxvii.), calls "the well-known minister of Charles's pleasures"? He succeeded his brother Thomas as one of the Pages of His Majesty's Bedchamber and Keeper of his Private Closet. "Tom Cheffins" is mentioned in Pepys's 'Diary' as having died on April 8, 1666.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

William Chiffinch was a Page in the Court of Charles II., and was disreputably concerned in many of that respectable monarch's disreputable intrigues. He is often mentioned in Pepys's 'Diary'; also in 'Peveril of the Peak.'

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

This, surely, is the name of a courtier much engaged in backstairs duties for Charles II. and well known to readers of 'Peveril of the Peak.'

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

This is the name of an odious character in Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak.' ST. SWITHIN.

PAGES OF THE BEDCHAMBER PRIOR TO 1804 (8th S. viii. 27).—MR. C. MASON should consult 'The Royal Kalendar; or, Correct Annual Register for England, Scotland, and Ireland,' published at first by J. Almon, afterwards by J. Debrett. This publication began in 1767, is in progress, and can be seen at the British Museum. The volume for 1796 is, or recently was, missing.

For earlier years E. Chamberlayne's 'Angliæ Notitia,' 1669–1702; 'Angliæ Notitia,' continued

by J. Chamberlayne, 1704–7; J. Chamberlayne's 'Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia,' 1708–55; J. Watson's 'Court Kalendar,' 1733–48; and J. Cooper's 'Court and City Register,' 1742–1806, may be referred to. Particulars of the kind required are given in these books, which are to be seen at the British Museum. E. G. CLAYTON.

Richmond.

MR. MASON will find lists of the Pages of the Bedchamber in Chamberlayne's 'Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia.' JOHN RADCLIFFE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (8th S. vii. 29).—

The world is wide, these things are small, &c.

Refrain of a poem entitled 'Moments,' in 'Poems of Sentiment and Reflection,' by Monckton Milnes, first Lord Houghton. V. S. L.

(8th S. vii. 469.)

Res misera medicus est cui nunquam bene est,
Nisi quum male sit cum cæteris.

This is traceable apparently at last to the lines:—

Τίς ἐστιν οὗτος; ἰατρός. ὡς κακῶς ἔχει
ἅπας ἰατρὸς, ἂν κακῶς μηδεὶς ἔχῃ.

Quisnam hic est? Medicus. O quam male habet
Quivis medicus, si nemo male habuerit.

Philemon Junior, in Stobæus, 'Sentt.,' "Serm." ccxliv. p. 803, Francof., 1581.

ED. MARSHALL.

What yf a daye, &c.

See the particulars given in 'N. & Q.,' 5th S. viii. 188, 219, 220; and Grey's note on 'Hudibras,' part i. canto iii. l. 10. W. C. B.

(8th S. viii. 10.)

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone.

These are the first two lines of a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, entitled 'The Way of the World.' It appears in a little book, 'Everybody's Book of Short Poems,' p. 89, to be had at the railway stations. It is a poor repetition of a sentiment expressed by Moore in his exquisite poem "Oh, Thou! who dryest the mourner's tear":—

The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes, are flown;
And he who has but tears to give
Must weep those tears alone.

This was written and published in 1816.

S. JAMES A. SALTER.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

London and the Kingdom. By Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Vol. III. (Longmans & Co.)

IN successive notices of Dr. Sharpe's two earlier volumes (see 8th S. v. 499 and vi. 359) we have dwelt on the scope of the work and the conditions under which, by the direction of the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City, it has been issued. The third volume, completing the work, now sees the light. Of its pages—not far short of six hundred—half are occupied by an index, exemplary in fulness, and, so far as we have tested it, in accuracy, and by two appendices, of which the second gives a list of the knights and burgesses of the City of London from 1284 to 1892, while the earlier reprints the original documents upon which Dr. Sharpe's statements and conclusions are based. These latter, which are of supreme interest, begin with a reply from the City, dated September 8, 1418, to a letter from King Henry V. asking for wine and provisions for the army at Rouen, and end in 1780 with letters from Edmund Burke and Charles Fox. Between these periods are many letters of highest importance and interest, as "a Letter from the Duke of Bedford to the City, claiming the government of the realm at the death of Henry V., dated Rouen, 26 Oct. [1422]"; "a Letter from the City to Henry VI. touching the capture of Sandwich by the French"; "Account of the invasion of the City by the Kentish rebels"; "Letter from Sir Thomas Gresham to Thomas Cromwell.....touching the purchase of certain houses in Lombard Street.....for the purpose of a site for an exchange"; "Proclamation against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland [f]or their rebellion against the Queen's Majesty"; and others, eighty-nine in all. The body of the volume continues the history of London from the accession of George I. to the passage of the Reform Bill, where the history ends, a mere glimpse being given at subsequent events such as the enfranchisement of the Jews, the abolition of the Coal and Wine Dues, &c. During the period now covered the relations between the City and the Court, though sometimes strained, were in the main comfortable. There were, of course, troublous periods. There were the scares caused in 1715 and 1745 by the two Pretenders, the bursting of the bubble of the South Sea Company, the troubles in connexion with Wilkes (sufficiently enduring these) and with Beckford, the outbreak of the North American colonies (in whose favour the City took frequent action), the Lord George Gordon Riots, and innumerable troubles more. On these things and other matters of importance a bright light is thrown. Dr. Sharpe has executed his task in masterly fashion, and his completed work is an all-important contribution to our historical knowledge. Our thanks are due and are paid to the Library Committee, which has done yeoman's service in rendering accessible our civic records, and to their "Records Clerk," who has celebrated the public spirit, the worthy deeds, and occasionally the broils of our civic fathers.

The Duc de Lauzun and the Court of Louis XV. From the French of Gaston Maugras. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

AMONG prominent Frenchmen of the latter half of the eighteenth century Armand Louis Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun, subsequently Duc de Biron, enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence. The most libertine member of a libertine court, he seems to have carried out in practice the enormities feigned concerning their fictitious heroes by the licentious novelists of the revolutionary period. He was, moreover, the most indiscreet as well as the most faithless of men, and wrote for the delectation of one mistress a full record, with names, of the favours bestowed upon him by others. His memoirs were suppressed by Government, but found their way furtively to light in 1821. One of the most interesting chapters or articles in the 'Supercheries Littéraires Dévoilées' of Quérard declares the memoirs to be nothing more than a pamphlet against Marie Antoinette, and ascribes the authorship to the Jew and libellist Lewis Goldsmith together with Tissot the historian. This display of erudition, though included in the second edition of Quérard's work, vol. ii. pp. 631–3, seems to have been out of place, and the latest scholars accept the memoirs as genuine. So thinks M. Maugras, who in writing a popular life of the Duc de Lauzun up to 1774—practically an account of his youth—supplements from the memoirs the information he does not derive directly from them

To some extent the task attempted is a rehabilitation, from the French standpoint at least; but the effect will scarcely be held in this country to have been obtained, even though some of the most vivacious passages of the original disappear from the translation. The book may be read with pleasure and amusement. It gives a vivid picture of life and ceremonial in the most depraved of eighteenth century courts, and it brings on the stage many interesting figures: noblemen, wits, priests, *grandes dames*, and the rest of a period when illicit love seems to have been almost the only pursuit and when conjugal virtue was a mere subject for jest. References to the Duke and Duchess, both of whom visited England, are numerous in the letters of Walpole. Both died on the scaffold in the days of the Terror. A continuation of the work is promised. It is admirably got up, and contains a well-executed portrait of the Duke, apparently at the age of about fourteen.

George Morland, Painter, London, 1763-1804. By Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E. (Stock.)

In depicting once more the tempestuous career of George Morland, Mr. Richardson, the latest biographer, trusts mainly to the previous biography by George Dawe, R.A., the work of a man who, besides being a competent judge of Morland's work, was his friend and the friend of his family. Though not wholly or often edifying, the story of George Morland's productive and yet in a sense wasted life will bear retelling. Biographies of men of genius who are restless and perverse are, whenever particulars are obtainable, of high interest. Who does not, in the case of 'Johnson's Lives of the Poets,' turn first to the life of Savage? Who, again, wearies of hearing concerning Burns or Kean, or would weary, were there anything definite to be told, of hearing of Marlowe? The story of Morland's erratic and in a sense culpable life is told with much animation, and the successive stages of his career are exhibited to us from the period when, as Master G. Morland, apprenticed to his father, he exhibited at the Royal Academy two landscapes, "stained drawings," to that when, drunk and paralyzed, he roused himself from sleep in a public-house to make a drawing which his man could sell in order to pay his scot. An appendix gives a full list of paintings by Morland and of engravings after him, with accounts of the paintings sold at Christie's, with their price and much matter not previously accessible. A portrait of Morland, from a water-colour sketch by Rowlandson, now in the British Museum, and reproductions of his 'Juvenile Navigators,' 'The Farmer's Stable,' 'Gipsies,' 'Selling Fish,' and 'Peasant and Pigs' add to the value and attractions of a handsome and readable volume.

Notes on Shippo. By James L. Bowes. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

Eleven years have elapsed since in a privately printed form Mr. Bowes issued his 'Japanese Enamels.' Nothing since this time has been publicly done to draw further attention to the exquisite art of *cloisonné* enamelling. Shippo ware—the term *shippo* represents the seven precious things, gold, silver, emerald, coral, agate, crystal, and pearl—is now extinct, modern imitations being calculated to impose upon none. Mr. Bowes has, however, acquired much further information upon the subject. This he arranged and formulated with a view to giving it before the Japan Society. Material has since accumulated, and he has seen better to bring his work before the society and a select public in the shape of a volume which forms a supplement to his 'Japanese Enamels.' In this shape it commends itself to all interested in the study of Japanese art, and constitutes an important addition to Mr. Bowes's contribution to our knowledge of the subject. Plates of various objects of interest are supplied, including a picture of the Mikado attended by his Court. Mr. Bowes's volume appeals only to the initiated; but to them it has highest interest and significance.

The Legitimist Kalendar for 1895. Edited by the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval. (Henry & Co.)

Readers of 'N. & Q.' have not to be told that a legitimist cult still exists in England, that faith in the divine right of kings still survives, and that there are individuals for whom the government of the Commonwealth and Cromwell and the revolution of 1688, followed by the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, are mere impertinent interferences with the sequence of Stuart monarchs. Not to rulers of this country is this fidelity to lost causes, or at least to causes under a cloud of uncommon thickness, confined. The appearance of the second issue of the 'Legitimist Kalendar'—the first issue we have not seen—is calculated to make not a few readers rub their eyes and marvel if they have been indulging in a Rip van Winkle sleep. As a frontispiece we have portraits of "Their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, France, and Navarre." The alleged monarch of these wide domains is, of course, Carlos VII., or, as he is known outside legitimist circles, Don Carlos. In like manner the Queen of England, "whom God preserve"—we quote from the book—is Mary IV. of the house of Este. Lists sufficiently perturbing of French, Portuguese, and Spanish sovereigns are given. The miscellaneous contents are of great variety, and are not a little startling to those who are not votaries of the White Rose or similar societies, of which many seem to be in existence. Our estimate of their importance and influence to "welcome home again discarded faith" would be more exact if we knew the names—or, if these would swell unduly the volume, the numbers—of their members. Much information concerning Jacobite proceedings, not easy of access elsewhere, is supplied, and the volume, which has, of course, keen interest for the few, may be read by the many with interest and possible advantage as well as with amusement.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Asterisk ("Tennyson's 'Dream of Fair Women'").—The allusion is supposed to be to Margaret Roper and Sir Thomas More.

Erratum.—P. 64, col. 2, ll. 25 and 46, for "Hanäus" read *Hunäus*.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

AUGUST, 1895.

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